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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/795,785	03/08/2004	Sheldon Holson	128-001	4087
26542	7590	07/24/2006		EXAMINER
JAMES MARC LEAS				FIDEI, DAVID
37 BUTLER DRIVE			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
S. BURLINGTON, VT 05403			3728	

DATE MAILED: 07/24/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/795,785	HOLSON, SHELDON
	Examiner	Art Unit
	David T. Fidei	3728

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 May 2006.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-24, 27 and 38-53 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 18-24, 27 and 46-53 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-17 and 38-45 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Applicant's election of claims 1-17, 38, 39 and 40-45 in the reply filed on May 12, 2006 is acknowledged. Because applicant did not distinctly and specifically point out the supposed errors in the restriction requirement, the election has been treated as an election without traverse (MPEP § 818.03(a)).

It is acknowledge the Examiner indicated should the independent claim/claims be found allowable all dependent claims would also be allowed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claims 1-17, 38, 39 and 40-45 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

In claims 1 and 40, the scope of "a standard letter sized hanger separation length" is not clear. Also, claims 2-6, 9, 10, 42 and 43, the scope of "about" and "in the range" is not clear.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

6. Claims 1-17, 38, 39 and 40-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over MacKelvie (Patent no. 6,830,156) in view of Youngs (Patent no. 4,850,731). MacKelvie discloses a file folder system for holding a planar object “B” (media) comprising a hanging file folder 10 with open sides with hangers 4. The differences between the invention of claim 1 and MacKelvie resides in; 1) permanently fixed hangers, 2) the hanger separation length is unspecified; and 3) a removable envelope is employed for holding the planar object.

As to the first difference, it is well recognized and within the level of ordinary skill to “permanently affix” hanger to file folders in as much as is claimed by the application of adhesive. To permanently affix the hangers of MacKelvie within the channels 3 would have been obvious to the skilled artisan. The motivation for the modification to prevent the files from sliding off the hangers.

With regard to the third difference, Youngs teaches that it is well known to those skilled in the art to employ an envelope 10 with media discs to prevent damage to the object. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the filing system of MacKelvie by providing an envelope as suggested by Youngs, in order to prevent smudging, scratching or other damage to the media disc.

With regard to the second difference, the hanger separation length or vertical dimensions (claims 2-6, 9, 10, 42 and 44) are parameters that relate to relative dimensions. It would have been an obvious matter of design choice to construct the file system having the claim dimensions, since such a modification would have involved a mere change in the size of a component. A change in size is generally recognized as being within the level of ordinary skill in the art. *In re Rose*, 105 USPQ 237 (CCPA 1955). Also, it has been held that where the only difference between the prior art device and the claimed device was a recitation of relative

dimensions, the claimed device was not patentably distinct from the prior art device, *Gardner v. TED Systems, Inc.*, 725 F.2d 1338, 220 USPQ 777 (Fed. Cir. 1984), cert. Denied, 469 U.S. 830, 2325 USPQ 232 (1984), see M.P.E.P. 2144.04 (IV). As to claims 9 and 10, the parameters of the envelope are also dimensional variations that are of no patentable distinction.

As to claims 7 and 40, the filing system of MacKelvie, modified by the teaching of Youngs, includes said planar object.

As to claim 8, the envelope of Youngs defined by panels 26, 30 is approximately square in as much as is depicted in figure 1.

As to claims 11 and 44, to provide each planar object of MacKelvie with a protective envelope would be a common sense extrapolation of the suggestion provided by Youngs and the protective envelope holds one planar object 20, claim 12. Although the criticality of an envelope employed for such as use is not seen.

As to claim 13, Youngs contemplates a transparent portion in lines 35-44 of col. 4.

As to claims 14 and 15, compact digital audio disc or a “disk” is disclosed by Youngs equivalent to the memory storage device of these claims.

As to claim 16, a printed insert 12 is contemplated by Youngs .

As to claims 17 and 45, an indentifying tab and label 6 is disclosed by MacKelvie.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-17, 38, 39 and 40-45 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Claim 1 has been amended to recited a file folder including an envelope for holding a planar object. However, such a combination would have been *prima facie* obvious in view of MacKelvie (Patent no. 6,830,156) in view of Youngs (Patent no. 4,850,731). Since the objects “B” of Mackelvie are removable, it stands to reason that one would find it advantageous to make the protective envelope removable as well. Particularly, where the object is removed and use apart from the file.

In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so

long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

Conclusion

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner concerning the merits of the claims should be directed to David T. Fidei whose telephone number is (571) 272-4553. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mickey Yu can be reached on (571) 272-4562. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



David T. Fidei
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3728

dtf
July 18, 2006